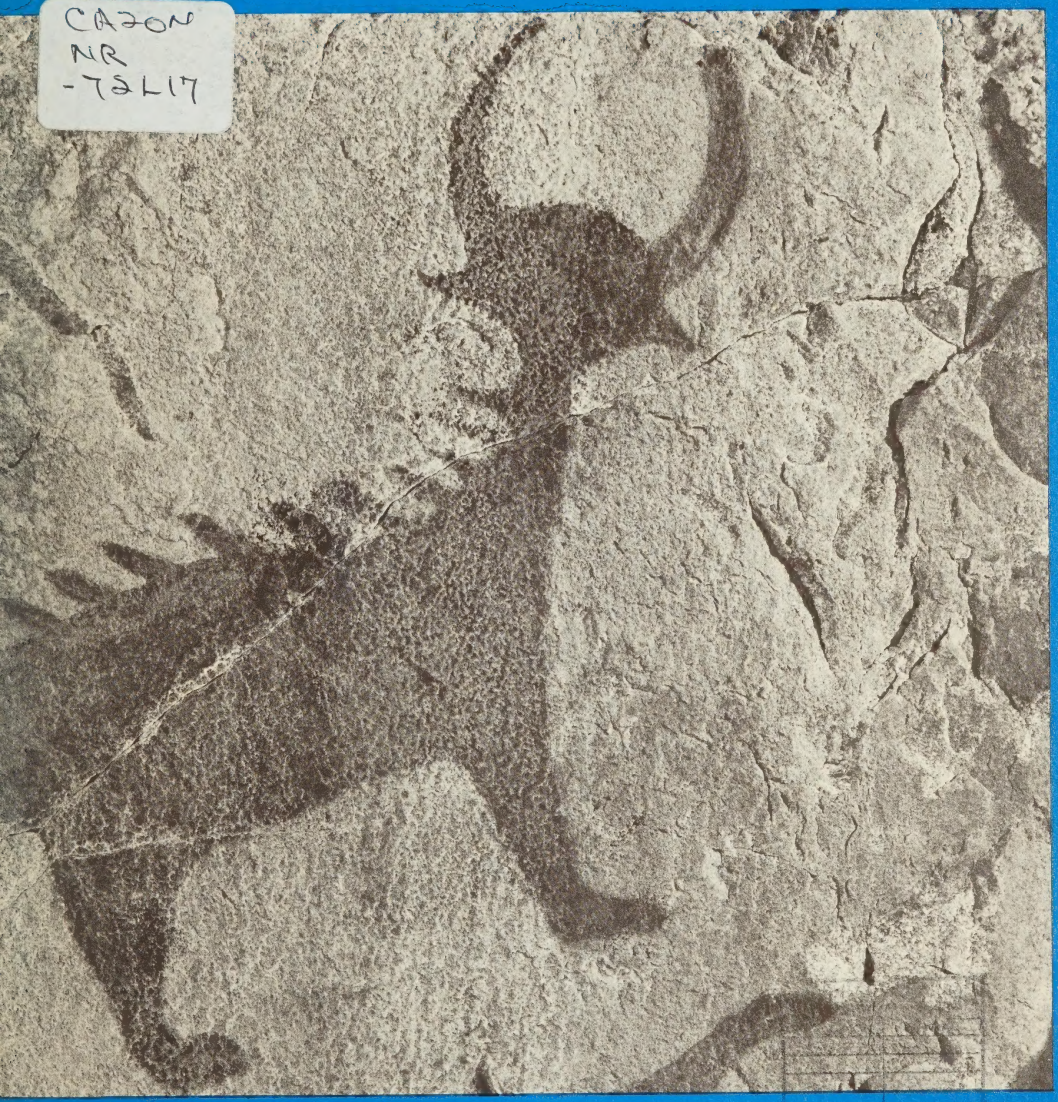
Lake Superior Provincial Park

Master Plan Background Information



Lake Superior Provincial Park

Comment Sheet

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources invites public participation in the planning of Lake Superior Provincial Park. We welcome the submission of written statements from those who wish to represent the position of any organization concerning the park. For individual viewpoints, the following comment sheet has been prepared.

Please complete this comment sheet and return it before September 1, 1972 to one of the following locations:

1. A Lake Superior Park Office
2. District Forester, Ministry of Natural Resources, White River, Ontario
3. Parks Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto, Ont.

Section 1

1. What is your permanent home address? (write in)

City, Town, Village, Province or State

2. What is your occupation?

3. Are you a member of any organization that has a special interest in the park?
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, please name it (them):

4a. How many times have you visited Lake Superior Provincial Park?

☐ Never
☐ Once
☐ Two - Four Times
☐ More than Four Times

4b. On these visits has Lake Superior Provincial Park been: (check one)

☐ The Primary Destination
☐ A Stopover En Route
☐ One of Several Intended Destinations
☐ Other, Please Specify

Section 2

The following statements outline three potential levels of development for Lake Superior Provincial Park. Please read each statement and indicate your degree of agreement (or disagreement) by checking the appropriate box.

1. As an *intensively developed park*, Lake Superior would provide recreational facilities for camping and day-use. *A wide range of indoor* and *outdoor* recreational *opportunities* which are easily accessible could be offered. *A recreation centre* would be provided and outdoor opportunities would also permit the use of modern, power-oriented equipment for activities such as *motorboating, water-skiing, mini-biking and snowmobiling.* For both the camper and the day user, roads would penetrate the currently undeveloped portions of the park. The *intensively developed campgrounds* would include modern conveniences such as *showers, electrical and sewage hook-ups* with stores to provide camper supplies.

☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree somewhat
☐ Neutral
☐ Disagree somewhat
☐ Strongly disagree

2. Lake Superior Provincial Park could be *moderately developed* to provide the traditional outdoor recreation facilities for camping and day-use. *A variety of outdoor* recreation *opportunities* of varied accessibility would be offered. Emphasis on the outdoor activities would be upon several trails for *back country travel* in the form of canoeing and hiking. The *use of motor boats* on inland lakes would be *limited to under 10 horsepower* and the use of *mini-bikes and snowmobiles* would be *prohibited.* Some road development would take place but portions of the park would remain inaccessible except for those travelling by foot or canoe. *A diversity of camping* areas for car campers of the walk-in type would be provided but none would include the modern conveniences of showers, electrical and sewage services or recreation centres.

☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree somewhat
☐ Neutral
☐ Disagree somewhat
☐ Strongly disagree

3. A park which is *lightly developed* in selected locations to provide basic recreation facilities for camping and some day-use. *A number of wilderness* recreation *opportunities* would be accessible to those requiring minimum conveniences. Emphasis upon a high quality wilderness experience would provide opportunities for *extended back country travel* by canoe and an extensive system of hiking trails. This would include provisions for *solitude* and the *protection* and *preservation* of the park landforms, vegetation, and wildlife. *No power equipment* for recreation on water or land would be permitted. Road access would be limited to selected recreation complexes (camping and picnic areas) along the existing highway corridor and the major portion of the park would be left undisturbed. A major aspect of the car camping areas would be the *separation of campsites* to provide *privacy* and *seclusion. Modern conveniences* would not be provided.

☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree somewhat
☐ Neutral
☐ Disagree somewhat
☐ Strongly disagree

Section 3

1. Logging and recreational activities presently take place in Lake Superior Provincial Park. Do you feel this is:

☐ Acceptable
☐ Unacceptable
☐ No Opinion

2. Based upon the data provided in the information package, (Pages 26-30) please indicate which of the following represents your viewpoint:

☐ a. logging should be allowed to continue throughout the park under close control and regulation.
☐ b. logging should be continued on a reduced scale under close control and regulation.
☐ c. logging should be phased out of the park.

3. If you selected (b) above, what percentage of the total acreage should be open to long term licencing?

4a. Recreational hunting should be permitted in Lake Superior Provincial Park. (Please indicate your feeling toward this statement).

☐ Strongly agree
☐ Agree somewhat
☐ No opinion
☐ Disagree somewhat
☐ Strongly disagree

4b. If you indicated agreement, should it be

☐ Moose only
☐ All forms of hunting

5. Do you feel commercial trapping should be permitted in the park?

☐ Yes
☐ No

6. Please write your additional comments in the remaining space.

Foreword

This document presents background information for Lake Superior Provincial Park. We seek your co-operation and support in preparing a Park Master Plan.
Based on the suggestions and comments received, plans for the future of Lake Superior Provincial Park will be prepared.

Please complete the comment sheet in the back of this document. Your participation will allow us to identify the most urgent and significant issues concerning the future of the park.

I hope you will read the background information and participate in the Master Planning process by returning the enclosed comment sheet.

Leo Bernier,
Minister

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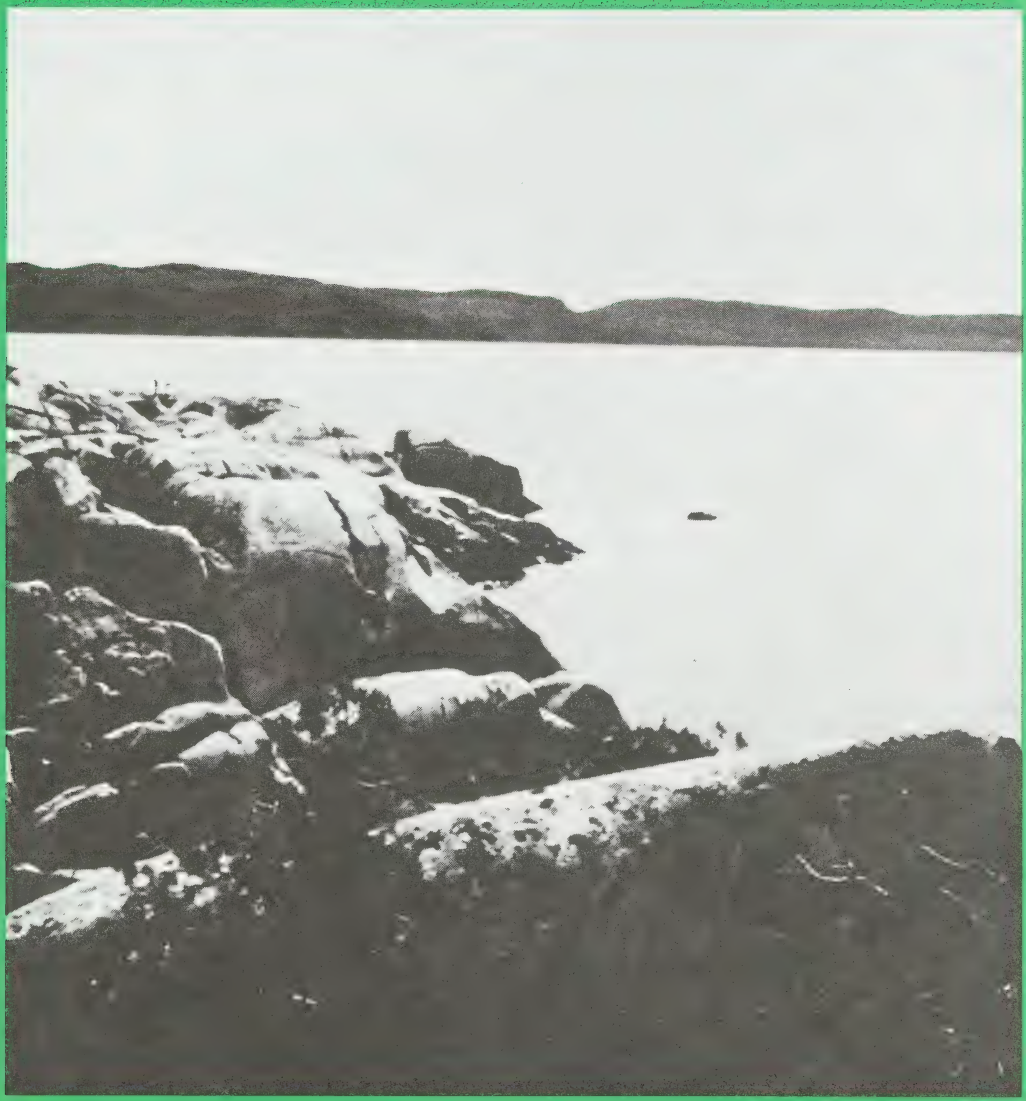
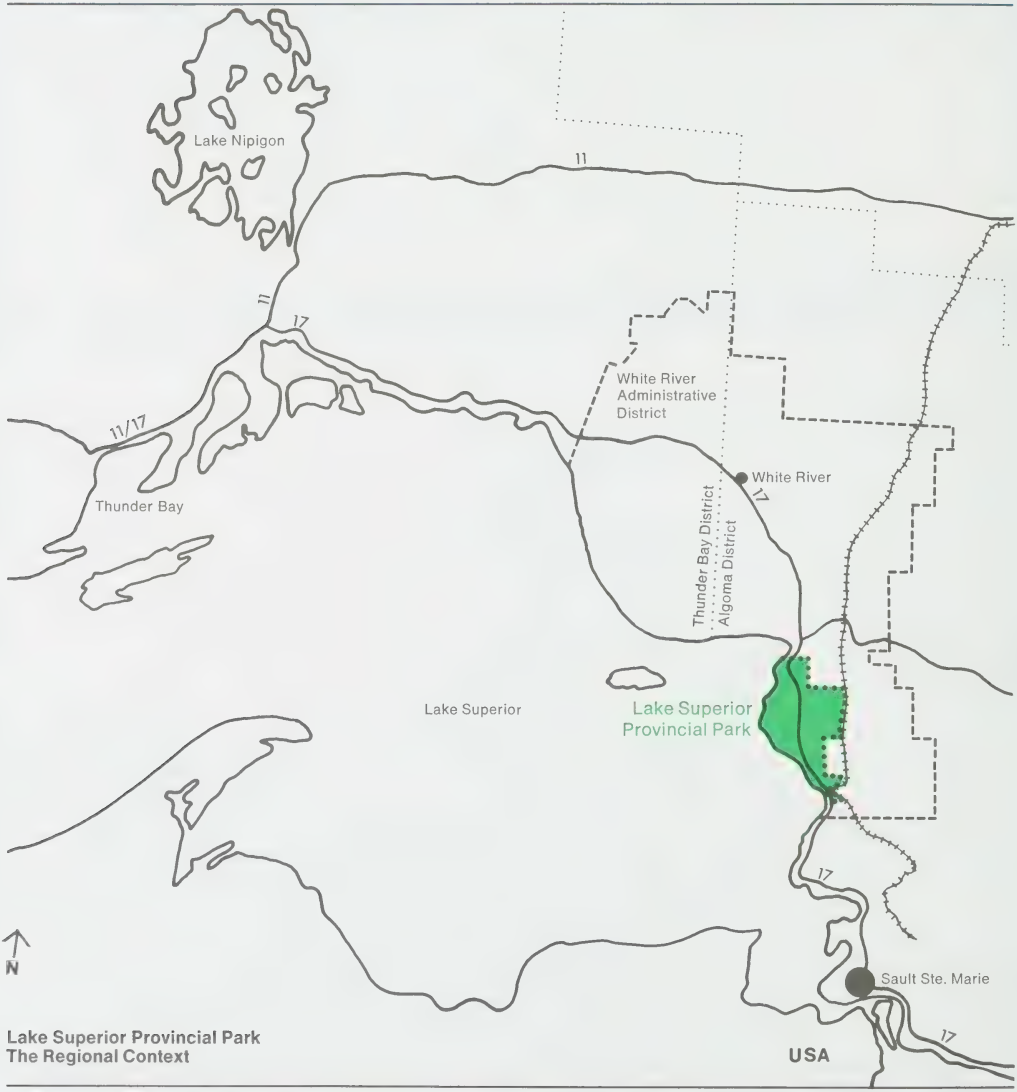
Part 1 Introduction





Lake Superior Provincial Park
The Regional Context

Situated on the eastern shore of Lake Superior within the territorial District of Algoma, is Lake Superior Provincial Park. Administratively, the park is within the White River Forest District and is the responsibility of the District Forester at White River.

Established by Order-In-Council on January 13, 1944, Lake Superior Park is classified as a Natural Environment Park under the Ontario Parks Classification System. Under this system, Natural Environment Parks represent landscapes of outstanding aesthetic or historic significance and are established primarily for recreation and education.

The park covers some 600 square miles. It includes the waters of Lake Superior, for a perpendicular distance of one mile from the shore; it also encompasses all Crown islands within a six mile perpendicular distance from the shore. The park is bordered on the west by Lake Superior. The bulk of land to the north, east, and south is owned by the Algoma Central Railway. Crown Lands account for the remainder of the land surrounding the park.

While the greater portion of the eastern boundary is accessible via the Algoma Central Railway, most visitors enter the park by Highway 17. Access to the interior is limited and few public roads penetrate deep into the park. Recreation aircraft are permitted to land only at the airbase on Mijinemungshing Lake.

Part 2

Market Area Served by Lake Superior Provincial Park

1.
In the review of Visitor Use Data for Lake Superior Provincial Park, it is possible to distinguish two categories.

1.1 Extended User

a. Interior Camper:
Only a small percentage of park visitors attempt the challenges of *Interior Camping*. They usually enter through non-gated entry points and withdraw to the isolated and secluded areas deep within the park interior for the duration of their visit. For these reasons, no accurate statistics exist for these users.

b. Car Camper:
Most of the park's visitors are *Car Campers*. These users arrive from a variety of areas across North America.

In 1969, the Province of Ontario accounted for 31% of the total number of car campers who visited Lake Superior; their share amounted to 16,000 camper-days. Within the Ontario total, one-fourth came from the major metropolitan zones of Toronto, Windsor, and London.

Michigan supplied the next largest group, with 25% of all park visitors, spending 12,500 camper-days.

Although Ontario and Michigan represent some 56% of all car campers, we know that many of the other 44% sometimes travel great distances. Fifteen States contribute to this total, representing 32% of he campers, or 16,328 camper-days. They are Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, Mississippi Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, New York, Missouri, Maryland, Connecticut, and California.

Residents of Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec represent the remaining 11% or 5,612 camper-days.

1.2 Day Users:

a. Facility User – transient visitors who use the park facilities (e.g. picnic areas, nature trails), for only a few hours, and then leave the park to continue their travels.

b. Scenic Viewer – transient visitors who travel through the park as a recreational trip, but prefer to limit themselves mostly to scenic viewing.

In 1968, there were over 7,000 facility-users and some 725,000 scenic viewers, making a total of more than 732,000 day users during that season.

2.Characteristics of Ontario and Michigan

2.1 Population:
The Province of Ontario is responsible for the largest number of park visitors and users. In 1971, the population of Ontario numbered 7,500,000. Experts estimate that this figure will reach 8,900,000 by 1981 and 10,330,000 by 1991 — a 31% increase within the next 20 years.

The State of Michigan also presents a major potential growth area affecting the future of Lake Superior Park. Its present population totals 10,410,000. Forecasters anticipate that figure will increase 50% by 1991, to 16,100,000.

2.2 Transportation:
Highways: The most significant improvements in the highway system have been completed for the north shore route along Lake Superior, except for the construction of a new highway from White River to Hornepayne. This new access to the northeast and Highway 11 will vastly improve the conditions necessary for extended travel north from Highway 17.

3.Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

In Ontario, the opportunity to realize an outdoor recreation experience along the shoreline of Lake Superior and its associated backshore environment is basically associated with the provincial parks, general crown land, or the proposed new Pukaskwa National Park area between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

3.1 Provincial Parks
There are seven Provincial Parks within this area from Sault Ste. Marie to Thunder Bay of which four are designated Natural Environment Parks and three are Recreation Parks.

A variety of intensive recreation opportunities are offered at Pancake Bay, Rainbow Falls, and White Lake Provincial Parks, while those seeking a more tranquil experience enjoy a variety of possibilities available in Lake Superior, Obatanga, Neys, and Sibley Provincial Parks. However, in the camping and picnic areas, the actual level of use in five of the seven parks has reached the stage where additional development and expansion are necessary to accommodate the increasing participation in these activities.

3.2 Crown Land
There is an adequate supply of crown land available for intensive recreation experience such as the day-use picnic area at Batchawana Bay Picnic Ground and the

Department of Transportation and Communications rest areas along Highway 17. When considering the availability of Crown Land for extended back-country trips for fishing or wilderness recreation, there obviously is an abundance of areas where use still remains low. Provincial water access points attract substantial use from fishing groups but the full potential of the general Crown Land recreation has not yet been reached.

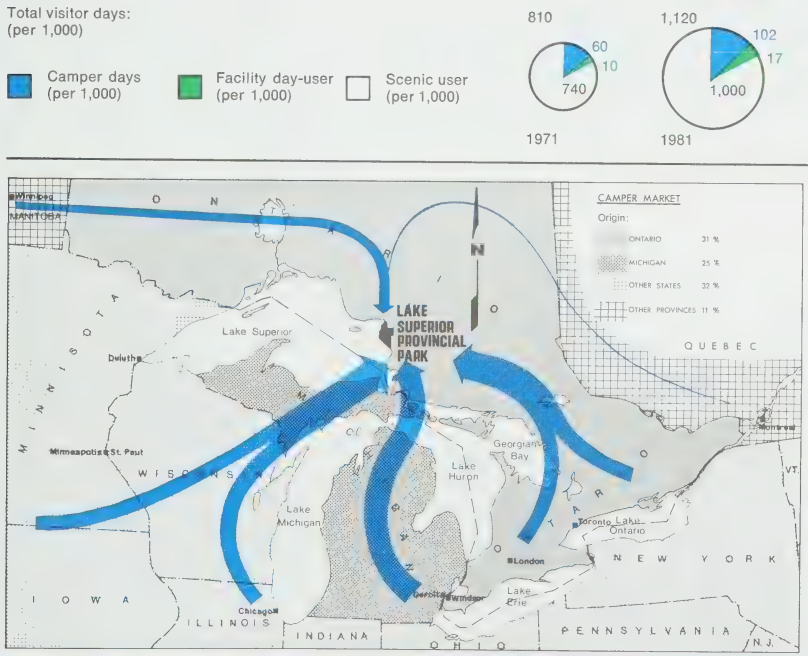
3.3 Pukaskwa National Park

Recent discussions between the provincial and federal governments have led to the signing of a Letter of Intent regarding this proposed new national park. Encompassing 725 square miles, the Pukaskwa should significantly improve the opportunities for both the intensive, facility-oriented experience and the extensive, back-country trip for those seeking solitude or a wilderness experience. In general, the provision of this variety of opportunities should stimulate interest not only in this proposed park but in the adjacent areas as well.

4.Projections of Anticipated Visitor Use

Available information, recording day-visitor use of Lake Superior, is inadequate for a complete statistical presentation; however the following represents the growth rate for both extended and day-users.

The annual growth rate for campers (6%) and day visitors (12%) indicates that the total number of visitors will increase fourfold within the next twenty years. The increase in camper-days is of specific importance, because the capacity levels of existing campgrounds represents *only* one-third (⅓) of the projected, required needs. Although more rapid growth is expected among scenic users, this should not exert as much impact upon the park as campers would.



Geology

Lake Superior Provincial Park lies within the southern section of the Canadian Shield. The Shield occupies an area of some 1,864,000 miles and comprises some of the oldest rocks found in North America.

The park region shows evidence of ancient volcanic activity, mountain-building, regional uplift, faulting and folding, frequently followed by long periods of erosion including glaciation.

We can trace the geological history of the park through two time periods: the last million years, incorporating the most recent Ice Age; and an earlier one that occurred more than 500 million years ago. No geological record that pertain to the transitional era between these periods has as yet been found in the park.

Lake Superior Park is composed mostly of very ancient rock types which date approximately 2,500 million years old. These volcanic, sedimentary and igneous rocks have been modified by heat and pressure to their present condition. Also present is an intrusion of calc-alkaline rocks which occupies 27.5 square miles centred in the Gamitagama Lake region.

More specifically, several geological features have been identified within the park. Faults and dykes (frequently diabase) have been noted in many areas. One of the most interesting is the Red Rock River fault which is followed for about 2 miles by Highway 17 north of Old Woman Bay. Movement along this fault has shifted Cape Chaillon about 4.5 miles south and several thousands of feet vertically down. Diabase dykes are easily seen along the Lake Superior shore and in many Highway 17 road cuts. Other geological features such as pillow lavas and columnar rhyolite have been identified along the coastline while numerous glacial features have been located in the park interior.

Geomorphology

The topography of the park is generally undulating and is a product of erosion over millions of years. The results of stream erosion can be seen in the form of numerous river valleys such as the Sand and Agawa which are the largest. Glacial erosion has affected the pre-glacial landscape and enlarged the existing valleys. More important were the deposits dropped by glaciation which blocked and modified many preglacial valleys and rivers. These deposits of sands and gravels are in sharp contrast to the thin soiled rock formations found at higher elevations. A kame and kettle topography is found in the eastern section of township 31 ranges 19 and 20 while eskers are present throughout the park. Glacial spillways and raised terraces are seen in many areas along Highway 17. This is especially true in the Baldhead and Old Woman River valleys.

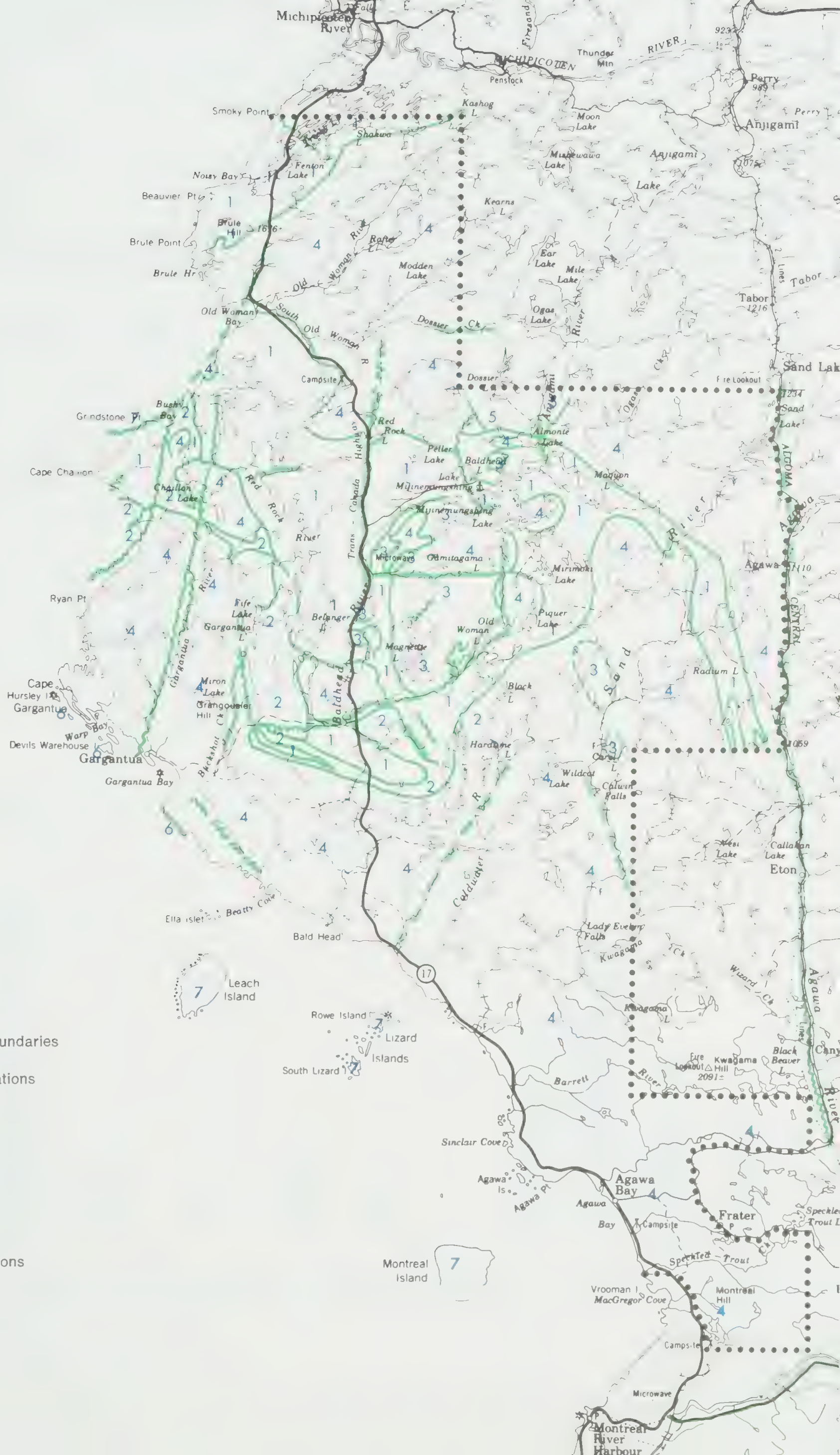
During the last Ice Age, glacial erosion enlarged the preglacial Lake Superior basin. The present lake descended from a series of ancestral glacial lakes. These formed at the same time and adjacent to the retreating ice front; likewise, their formation was directly related to the readjustment of the earth's surface being released from the enormous weight of glacial ice. This thick blanket of ice depressed the park lands to a depth of several hundred feet. Modern evidence of these readjustments exists in the presence of raised beaches and terraces whose height frequently exceeds the present level of Lake Superior by more than two hundred feet.

Of special note is the coastal region which has features relating to glaciation and contemporary wave erosion. Sand dunes, north of the Sand River, and sand spits at most river mouths are presently developing. Erosion from the powerful Lake Superior waves and winter ice are also of major importance.

The southern third of the coastline near Agawa Bay and the mouth of the Sand River is the most gentle stretch of coastline, having a less rugged backshore and many excellent sand beaches.

Moving north, the shoreline changes and, because of the frequent bluffs towering over the rocky beaches, the coast assumes a more rugged nature. Past Cape Gargantua with its series of natural harbours, rock bluffs rise abruptly from the water's edge, up to 600 feet in a quarter mile. This type of topography continues from Cape Chaillon to Old Woman Bay. North of Old Woman Bay and Brulé Harbour, the shoreline is again very steep and abrupt, and maintains this character to the park's north boundary.

Geology



Legend:

Geological Boundaries
Suspected Geological Boundaries
Faults
Suspected Faults or Lineations

Rock Type:

1 Metavolcanics
2 Metasediments
3 Basic Intrinsives
4 Granite Types
5 Granodiotite
6 Keweenawan Lavas
7 Sandstone
I Some Larger Iron Formations

0 2 4

The interior upland area covers the remainder of the park. The major features of the unit are the rolling forested hills and bluffs, and the cold clear lakes nestled in the valleys. The predominant drainage pattern of the unit is to the south and west (e.g. the Agawa, Sand, Baldhead, and Old Woman rivers), although Mijinemungshing Lake which is part of the Michipicoten River system drains north and east through Anjigami Lake. The highest point of this stands between Gamitagama and Old Woman Lakes where the elevation exceeds 1,950 feet. Over the remainder of the area the topography ranges from 1,000 - 1,500 feet, although elevations of 1,700 feet are common to some of the northern and southern sections of the park.

Climate

The park's climate may be classified as "modified continental". This modification is caused by the influence of both the Great Lakes and the James and Hudson Bays.

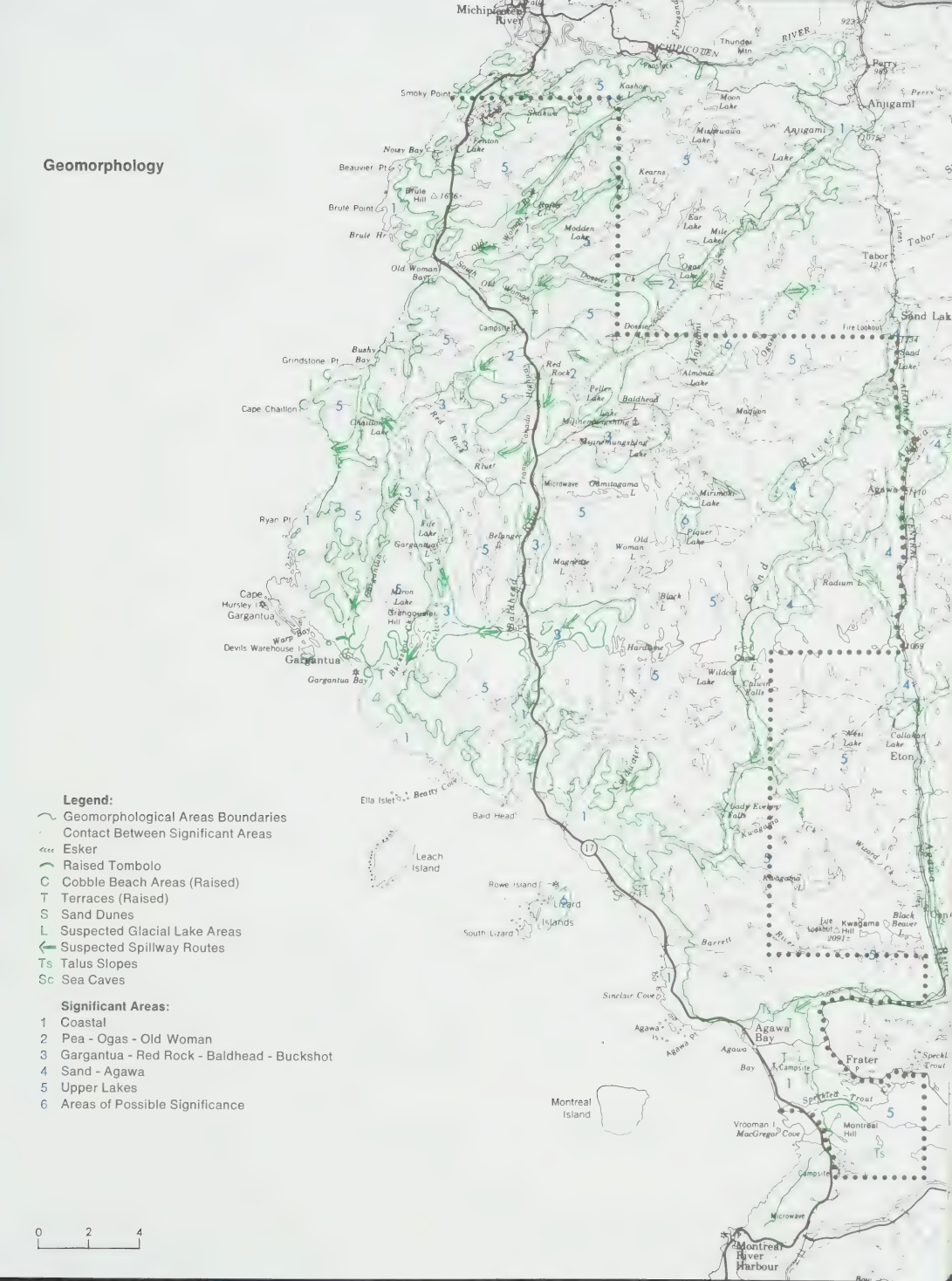
During both winter and summer, a high precipitation pattern prevails across the park and is characterized by extremely changeable weather conditions.

In summer, these conditions are evidenced by a variable weather pattern: two to three days of clear, dry weather; followed by warmer and more humid weather, often accompanied by changeable winds and rain for one or two days. In winter, this inconsistent tendency is revealed through the appearance of snow squalls and high winds within hours after formerly clear, dry weather.

One unusual phenomenon of Lake Superior Park is the periodic occurrence of fog. Warm air arrives from the west, by first crossing Lake Superior. The lake cools the air currents, saturating it with water vapour that later condenses to a fog and blankets large sections of the coastline. These foggy barriers remain stationary for days; until dispersed either by wind and/or by the heat of the sun's rays.

Climatic Data

Geomorphology



Flora

The flora of Lake Superior Provincial Park contains a blend of boreal and more southern species. To date, more than 400 species of clubmosses, ferns and flowering plants have been discovered within the park. Fewer species of lichens, mosses and liverworts have been identified in this area, however, these groups have been less intensively studied. Doubtless, more species of all groups will be recorded as investigation continues.

An overview of the park's vegetation reveals several broad types of vegetation. The distribution of these is in conformity with underlying physical features locally modified by climate.

The most extensive forest formation, characterizing approximately two-thirds of the park's interior, is commonly referred to as the transitional hardwood forest. It represents the northernmost portion of the Algoma Section within the still larger Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Hardwood Forest Region. The moderating effect of Lake Superior is a significant factor in accounting for the northern extension of this hardwood type.

Sugar Maple, and Yellow Birch, represent the dominant hardwood species in the park. Frequently Sugar Maple occurs in almost pure stands on many of the upper slopes and ridges. Yellow Birch becomes increasingly abundant on the lower slopes and fresher sites. The following trees frequently occur in varying numbers throughout this forest complex: White Pine, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, White Birch, Service Berry, Mountain Ash, White Cedar, Black Ash, White Elm, and Trembling Aspen. Red Oak occasionally grows in the south of the park.

The prolific ground cover frequently remains homogeneous throughout this hardwood forest. Ferns, members of the lily family, clubmosses, sedges and grasses are often characteristic. Mosses are striking in their near absence when compared to neighbouring boreal associations.

The above mentioned hardwood formation predominates on soils which have evolved from glacial tills covering the undulating topography. Where these soils are extremely thin or lacking, as on many of the steeper slopes and ridges throughout the park, a mixed forest cover composed of conifers, White Birch, Trembling Aspen, Service Berry and Mountain Ash predominate. Notable is the near absence of Sugar Maple or Yellow Birch from these sites.

A second, major vegetation type within the park is basically a southern phase of the more northern boreal forest complex. Two formations are apparent.

North of Old Woman River, a mixed upland forest type dominated by white birch is prevalent on the irregular landscape. White Spruce, Trembling Aspen, Mountain Ash, Balsam Fir and Service Berry are additional trees most frequently encountered. The transition between this and the previously described Sugar Maple - Yellow Birch formation to the south is quite abrupt though not forming a sharp line.

Throughout the park a second boreal formation occurs in many of the lowlands and valleys. This gives rise to mixed forests distinctly composed of conifers, particularly the White and Black Spruce and Balsam Fir. Jack Pine occurs both locally in pure stands, and as a scattered species on well-drained sites. Indeed, drainage is frequently a factor controlling forest composition. Tamarack provides local character to some stands.

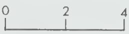
The ground cover in these boreal formations is often diverse. A variety of clubmosses, ferns, flowering plants, mosses and lichens, characteristic of the low boreal forest, is present.

A third type of boreal vegetation may be categorized as "wetland formations". The park is characterized by a high number of associations within this category exhibiting a great deal of diversity in both composition and structure. Sedge, grass and rush meadows, marshes, bogs, fens, alder thickets, swamps, and aquatic communities are included. Their high frequency of occurrence within the park can be attributed mainly to the large amount of glacial ponding characteristic of the Shield. Additional ponding by beaver has instigated further wetland associations. In general these wetlands are of high ecological interest. In conjunction with adjacent forest cover, they provide a diversity of habitats and niches for much of the park's wildlife.

In addition to those described above, the Lake Superior shoreline supports other vegetation associations directly influenced by variable rooting substrates and immediate proximity to Lake Superior. Geomorphological features such as sand beaches, dunes, contemporary and raised cobble beaches, boulder beaches and rocky shorelines support a number of vegetation types and plant species unique to the park. A number of features are significant on a provincial scale.

Watersheds


Old Woman River
Red Rock River
Gargantua River
Baldhead River
Michipicoten River
Sand River
Coldwater River
Barret River
Agawa River
Michipicoten River
Smoky Point
Noisy Bay
Beauvier Pt
Brule Point
Brule Hr
Old Woman Bay
Grindstone Pt
Bushy Bay
Cape Challion
Ryan Pt
Cape Gargantua
Devils Warehouse
Gargantua
Gargantua Bay
Warp Bay
Ella Islet
Beatty Cove
Bald Head
Leach Island
Rowe Island
Lizard Islands
South Lizard
Sinclair Cove
Agawa Bay
Agawa Pt
Montreal Island
Vrooman I
MacGregor Cove
Montreal River Harbour
Frater
Anjigami
Perry
Tabor
Sand Lake
Agawa
Eton
Radium L
Wildcat Lake
Fire Lookout
Microwave
Campsite
Penstock
Thunder Mtn
Kashog L
Shakwa L
Fenton Lake
Moon Lake
Kearns L
Modden Lake
Ear Lake
Mile Lake
Ogas Lake
Dossier
Red Rock L
Peller Lake
Baldhead
Almonte Lake
Mijinemungshing Lake
Mirimoki Lake
Piquer Lake
Old Woman L
Magnetite L
Black L
Hardtime L
Gargantua L
Fife Lake
Belanger L
Challion Lake
Callahan Lake
West Lake
Black Beaver L
Lady Evelyn Falls
Kwagama L
Trans Canada Highway
17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In summary, the merger between transitional deciduous hardwood forest and low boreal forest associations characterizes the vegetation of Lake Superior Provincial Park. Ponding, attributable to glaciation and beavers, has complemented the many lowlands with a great diversity of wetland associations. Furthermore, the shoreline contains a number of remarkable features.

Fauna

Like its vegetation, the fauna of the park comprises a mixture of different species, common to both northern, boreal forests and the more southern, deciduous forests.

The park abounds with the game fish common to the surrounding area. Brook trout are endemic to many of the lakes and streams. Other game fish found both within the park and in the offshore waters include Pickerel, Lake Trout, Rainbow Trout, Whitefish, Chub and Herring.

In addition to the sporting and commercial species, dace, minnows, suckers,other fishes and lamprey are present.

As might be expected at this northern latitude, few species of amphibians and reptiles have been recorded. Of the former class, Mink, Green, Bull and Leopard Frogs appear to be most common. More secretive species, including American Toads and several kinds of salamanders also claim park residence. The two snakes found in the park, the Eastern Garter Snake and the Red-Bellied Snake, are both non-poisonous and harmless to man.

Over 160 species of birds have been recorded. Of these, the nesting of 50 species has been authenticated through observation by the park naturalist's staff. Approximately two dozen of these remain in the park throughout the year.

The overlap of the two Life Zones within the park is strongly reflected in the avifauna. Resident boreal species include: Ravens, Spruce Grouse, Canada Jays, Arctic Three-toed and American Three-toed Woodpeckers, Boreal Chickadees, Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, Crossbills and others. These are in sharp contrast to the seasonally resident species of flycatchers, vireos, and warblers which invade the park from the south each spring. Other distinctly southern species including Eastern Meadowlarks, Bobolinks, Indigo Buntings and Scarlet Tanagers have been observed.

The major vegetation types fulfill habitat requirements for a number of species. Characteristic of open wetlands are a variety of wading birds, some waterfowl, swallows, flycatchers and some sparrows and warblers. Upland hardwoods, being somewhat more homogeneous, support less diversity with a variety of woodpeckers, some wood warblers and vireos. In the predominantly boreal forest associations, a variety of warblers and finches along with the previously listed boreal species can be seen and heard.

Because of wider habitat tolerance, many of the large mammals in the park are somewhat less restricted in their occurrence.

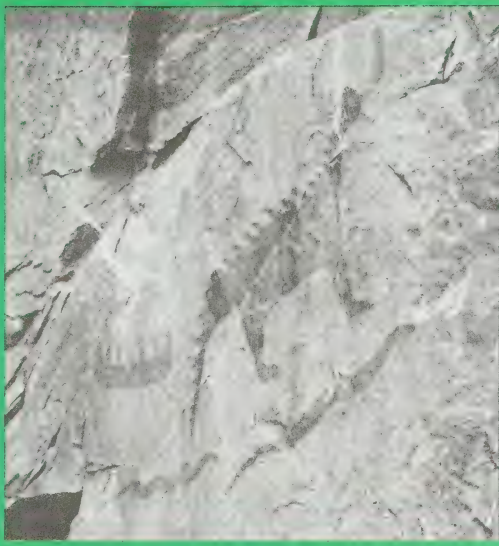
Moose and White-tailed Deer are the only members of the deer family found in Lake Superior Park. Moose are the more common of the two and often present a hazard to the unwary motorist travelling Highway 17. Deer appear less frequently. Both heavy snowfall and availability of winter browse are factors restricting their numbers and distribution on park lands.

Carnivorous mammals include Black Bear, Timber Wolf, Lynx, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fisher, Marten, Mink, Striped Skunk, Otter, smaller weasels and other species. Black Bear, Red Fox, Skunks, Mink and Marten are most frequently observed. The remaining species are less likely to be observed by the casual tourist as a result of their more secretive habits combined, in many cases, with smaller populations.

Several other orders of mammals are represented: Beaver, Muskrat, Woodchuck, Red Squirrel and several kinds of mice. Snowshoe Hare, a number of shrews, and several species of bats are also found within the park.

Part 4

Man and the Parkland



History
Settlement and Development

When the first Europeans arrived in the 1600's, the Lake Superior area was sparsely inhabited by the Ojibwa, a wide-ranging people of the Algonquin family who were scattered across this entire section of Northwestern Ontario. The fur trade expanded from centres at Montreal and James Bay; and so the first European development came to the area. Between 1600 and 1700, the voyageurs ventured into the area and fur began to flow out of Lake Superior eastward to the St. Lawrence. But not until 1725, on the eastern shore of Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Michipicoten River, southwest of the present town of Wawa, was the first more or less permanent trading post established. The post was originally established by the French, but after 1763 when the French administration left Canada, it was operated by a series of private peddlers. In time it amalgamated into the Northwest Company, which in turn joined with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821; at that time, the H.B.C. post at Michipicoten (established in 1797) closed, and their operations moved across the river to the site of the original French post. In 1834, the Hudson's Bay Company established an additional post at the mouth of the Agawa River, which operated until 1894, when it closed for lack of sufficient furs to show a profit. The post at Michipicoten continued to be active until 1898, when it, too, finally closed.

At the end of the nineteenth century, events occurred in the area of Sault Ste. Marie that would profoundly affect the future development of the park area and the entire Algoma area east of Lake Superior.

Sault Ste. Marie was established in 1887. In 1894, a Frances Hector Clergue arrived. He prophesied the growth of Sault Ste. Marie as a large industrial centre. He designed and proposed a railway to deliver raw materials from the interior of Algoma to the proposed refining plants at Sault Ste. Marie. As a result, the Algoma Central Railway Company was incorporated in 1889 and construction of the railway north to eventually join Sault Ste. Marie with Hearst began. It took 16 years, but, finally, in September, 1914, the railway was completed, and regular service between Sault Ste. Marie and Hearst commenced.

The railway opened up the Algoma country for exploration and exploitation, providing a more direct link to the existing population centres north of Sault Ste. Marie. The railway also served to transport the natural resources (e.g. iron ore from the Helen Mines, established near Wawa in the late 1800's) to processing plants in Sault Ste. Marie. Prior to the railroad, the northern settlements were only accessible by water as it was not until 1939 that a road from Sault Ste. Marie was pushed as far north as the Montreal River.

While exploitation of this area began with the fur trade in the early 1600's, it was not until the early 1900's and the coming of the railroad that timber operations began north of the Montreal River. Lumbering operated in combination with the building of the railroad, for timber was necessary for construction purposes; but commercial lumbering operations did not exist previously in this area.

Among the pioneer lumber companies was Albert Woods, who began white birch operations in the Agawa Bay area in 1915; they later cut white pine that was rafted in Agawa Bay and taken by tug to Thessalon. Pulpwood operations began by shipping the wood to the Lake Superior Paper Company in Sault Ste. Marie. Pulpwood was also cut in the Mijinemungshing Lake area between 1924 and 1930; in this instance, the wood was driven northward to the Michipicoten River prior to transport down to Sault Ste. Marie.

At this time, commercial fishing thrived in Lake Superior. Catches of lake trout and whitefish were sent to Sault Ste. Marie for sale and distribution. Small fishing hamlets were scattered along the eastern coast and provided bases for both the commercial and sports fishery. Access to these hamlets was restricted to boat as the road north from Sault Ste. Marie did not go past Montreal River until 1952. However, a ferry service operated at the Montreal River, and this offered a link with the hamlets along the coast. One of the major coastal settlements connected with the fishery was Gargantua Harbour. Established in 1911, it served as, perhaps, the main centre along the north-eastern coast until 1947. It contained complete fish processing facilities and substantial tourist accommodations and, while in operation, was extremely popular as a tourist area. The decline of the lake trout fishery in Lake Superior in the early 1950's, caused its demise along with many other establishments.

The tourist industry became established in the vicinity of Lake Superior Park in the early 1900's. Tourists took advantage of the sport fishing in Lake Superior; and, within the park area, via portages and rivers from Lake Superior, and from the Algoma Central Railway. From the 1920's, records indicate that tourist camps existed intermittently along the coast at Indian Harbour, Gargantua Harbour, Agawa Bay and Coldwater River, an indication of the popularity that the area enjoyed at that time.

History

Site of first
Trading Post on Lake Superior
est. 1718
Michipicoten River
Smoky Point
Noisy Bay
Beauvier Pt
Brulé Hill
Brulé Point
Brulé Hr
Old Woman Bay
Old Woman River
South Old Woman R
Campsite
Bushy Bay
Grindstone Pt
Cape Chaillon
Chaillon Lake
Red Rock River
Ryan Pt
Gargantua River
Fife Lake
Gargantua L
Miron Lake
Grangousier Hill
Cape Gargantua
Hursley I
Warp Bay
Devils Warehouse I
Gargantua
Gargantua Bay
Buckshot Ck
Baldhead River
Trans-Canada Highway
Belanger
Microwave
Gamitagama L
Magnetite L
Old Woman L
Black L
Hardwood L
Wildcat Lake
Coldwater R
Ella Islet
Beatty Cove
Bald Head
17
Leach Island
Rowe Island
Lizard Islands
South Lizard
Barrett River
Sinclair Cove
1960
Agawa Is.
Agawa Pt
Agawa Bay
Hudson Bay Co.
Post 1834-94
Campsite
1957
Speckled Trout Ck
Frater
Montreal Island
Vrooman I.
MacGregor Cove
Montreal Hill
Microwave
1952
1939
Montreal River Harbour
Michipicoten River
Thunder Mtn
Penstock
Kashog L
Shakwa L
Fenton Lake
Rafter L
Modden Lake
Dossier Ck
Moon Lake
Mishewawa Lake
Anjigami Lake
Kearns L
Ear Lake
Mile Lake
Ogas Lake
Perry
Anjigami
Tabor
Sand Lake
Fire Lookout
Almonte Lake
Peller Lake
Baldhead Lake
Mijinemungshing Lake
Sand River
Maquon L
Mirimoki Lake
Piquer Lake
Algoma Central Railway
started 1899, completed 1914
Agawa
Radium L
Calwin Falls
West Lake
Callahan Lake
Eton
Lady Evelyn Falls
Kwagama Ck
Wizard Ck
Kwagama L
Fire Lookout
Kwagama Hill 2091
Black Beaver L
Agawa River
0 2 4

Throughout the decade between 1930 - 1940, logging, commercial fishing, tourism and mining encroaching into and around the present park area. Access was then limited to the perimeter of the area. Various means of entry included the Algoma Central Railway along the eastern boundary; boat along the western and north boundaries via the Michipicoten River; and road to the southern boundary (the Montreal River). Aircraft may have been used to provide direct access to the interior, but no available records confirm this. In 1952, the road from Sault Ste. Marie to Montreal River was extended to Speckled Trout Creek, giving direct access to the interior of the park for the first time; and, in 1957, construction of the last, major section of highway began from the Agawa River through to Wawa. Officially opened in 1960, this last link completed the "Circle Route" around Lake Superior.

Prior to 1957, no recreational development took place within the park. In 1923, a Chief Ranger's base was constructed at Sand Lake and stood beside the railway. Although the base remained in operation until 1965, no recreational development in the area was undertaken. In 1957, with the extension of the highway, work began on the first campgrounds at Agawa Bay. These were officially opened in 1959. Crescent Lake and Rabbit Blanket campgrounds opened successively in 1961 and 1962. Access to Mijinemungshing Lake was completed in 1966, and the Old Woman Bay Picnic Area was opened to the public in 1967.

Land Disposition

Since the park was officially declared in 1944, the Ministry of Natural Resources has maintained a land acquisition programme within the park area. This programme has been reasonably successful over the years, and a large percentage of the alienated lands reverted to Crown ownership.

The alienated lands still remaining within the park are as follows:

1. Patent Properties
Twenty-seven private properties remain within the present park boundaries, including four patent mining claims that are not part of the park itself, and twenty-one islands. Of the remaining two properties, one is located in the Gargantua Harbour area, while the other is located on Stan Lake. Both measure between one and two acres in size.

2. Leases
Three leases operate within the park, one in the Gargantua Harbour area, the remaining two located on Old Woman Lake. The latter two are twenty-one year leases, signed in 1951, and carry twenty-one year options to renew. The Gargantua Harbour property holds a lifetime lease, reverting to the Crown upon death of the leasee. Altogether, the combined area of the three leases constitutes no more than six acres.

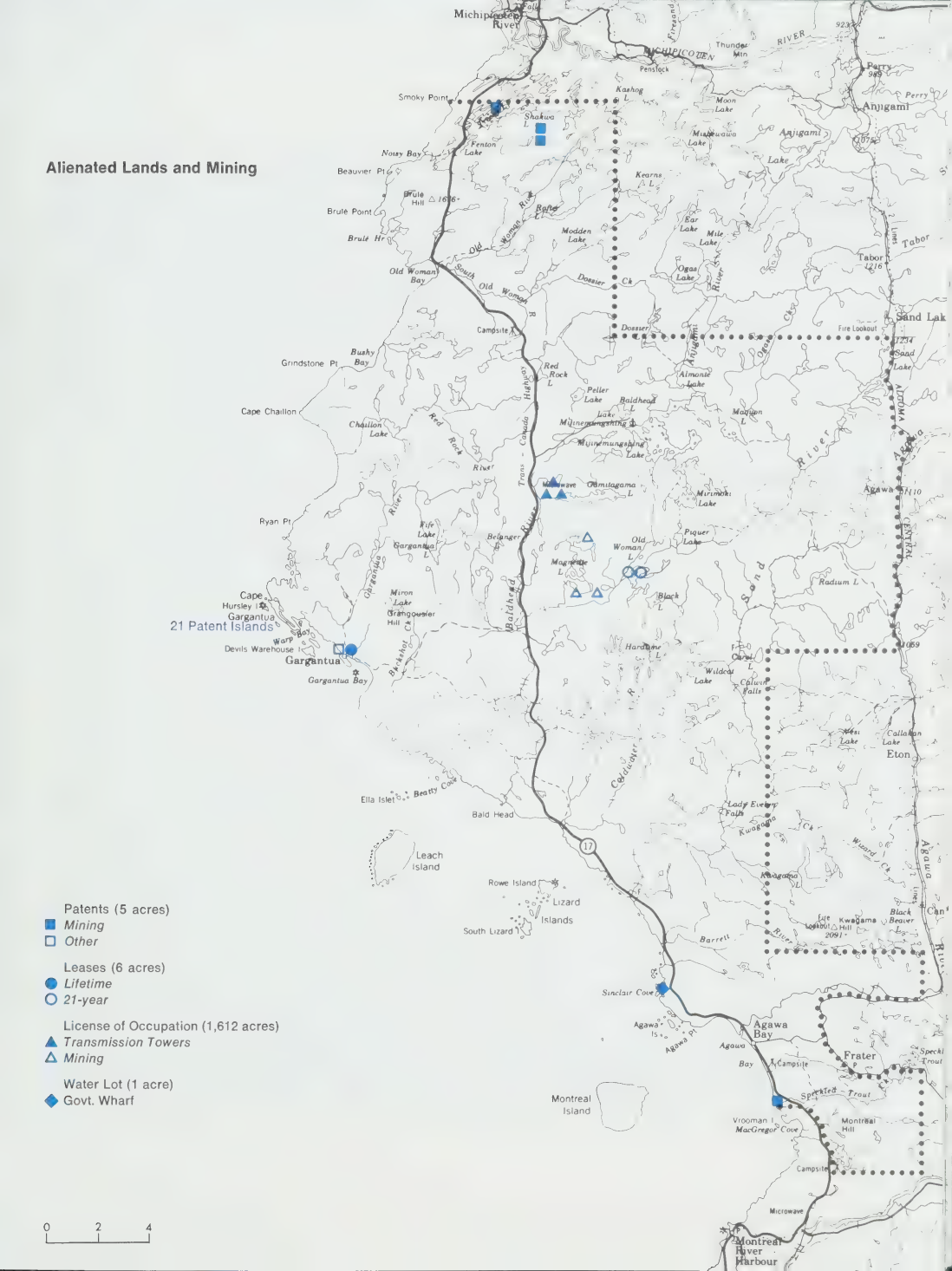
3. Licence of Occupation
Six licences for occupation exist within the park: three to the west of Gamitagama Lake and three to the south. The former, issued by the former Department of Lands and Forests, are closely grouped, total twelve acres, and are for the purpose of transmission towers. These possess indefinite duration, expiring only when —
a. cancelled by the Minister
b. surrendered by the licencees.
The three licences of occupation to the south of Gamitagama Lake cover three blocks of mining claims and were granted by the Department of Mines. These also extend over an indefinite period, expiring under the same conditions as noted previously. The total area in question covers approximately 1,600 acres.

4. Unauthorized Buildings
There are five unauthorized buildings in the park: one is a summer cottage on Lake Superior; the other four are unique structures to the park and are located in the interior. The authorization and status of the summer cottage is under investigation; however, the source of the other buildings is known. These were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s by the members of the Snowshoe Club and served as shelters for club members who snowshoed down the Sand River from Sand Lake to Lake Superior, a distance of some thirty-five miles. Built on stilts, bear- and rodent-proof, they were constructed out of hand-hewn cedar planks and remain in excellent condition today. They are located at varying intervals along the Sand River (as well as on one interior lake) and may be seen by hikers and canoeists.

5. Water Lot
One water lot in the park was transferred to the Federal Government in 1966. The lot (1.23 acres) is located in Sinclair Cove and a wharf has been constructed by the Federal Government for use by the commercial fishermen on Lake Superior.

Mining and the Park

Within Lake Superior Park, forty-two mining claims continue in good standing. Four of these claims are patent and result from activities concluded before 1940. How-


Alienated Lands and Mining
Patents (5 acres)
Mining
Other
Leases (6 acres)
Lifetime
21-year
License of Occupation (1,612 acres)
Transmission Towers
Mining
Water Lot (1 acre)
Govt. Wharf
0
2
4
21 Patent Islands
Gargantua
Cape Hursley
Devils Warehouse I.
Gargantua Bay
Ryan Pt
Cape Chaillon
Grindstone Pt
Bushy Bay
Old Woman Bay
Smoky Point
Noisy Bay
Beauvier Pt
Brule Point
Brule Hr
Brule Hill
Campsite
Fenton Lake
Shakwa L
Penstock
Thunder Mtn
Kashog L
Moon Lake
Perry
Anjigami
Kearns L
Ear Lake
Mile Lake
Tabor
Dossert Ck
Ogaa Lake
Fire Lookout
Sand Lak
Soad Lake
Almonte Lake
Peller Lake
Baldhead Lake
Minnemungshine L
Red Rock L
Chaillon Lake
Red Rock River
Agawa River
Agawa
Mirimichi Lake
Amutagama L
Rife Lake
Gargantua L
Belanger R
Old Woman L
Piquer Lake
Magnetic L
Radium L
Sand R
Miron Lake
Grangousier Hill
Black L
Hardtone L
Coral L
Wildcat Lake
Calvin Falls
Callahan Lake
Eton
Ella Islet
Beatty Cove
Bald Head
Leach Island
Rowe Island
Lizard Islands
South Lizard I
Caldwell R
Lady Evelyn Falls
Kwagama L
Kwagama Ck
Wizard Ck
Black Beaver
Barrett
Sinclair Cove
Agawa Is
Agawa Bay
Agawa Bay Campsite
Frater
Speckled Trout
Montreal Island
Vrooman I
MacGregor Cove
Montreal Hill
Campsite
Microwave
Montreal River Harbour

ever, the remaining thirty-eight result from a staking rush for nickel in 1954-55.

Prior to the establishment of the Park in 1944, prospecting and claim staking were permitted on the Crown Land within the area of the park. After 1944, controlled prospecting and claim staking continued until 1956, when the regulations were changed to prohibit both of these activities. Claims staked prior to that date, but not patented, remained in force only if the owners could satisfy the Minister of Mines that there was "evidence of valuable mineral in place" on their property. As a result, only the previously mentioned thirty-eight claims (in three groups) remain in force and are currently held under licences of occupation.

Only incomplete information exists regarding mineral concentrations in the park, as the park area has not been subjected to detailed geological surveys. However, at least one concentration is known. The Gamitagama Lake Complex stock underlies an area of some 27.5 square miles in the vicinity of Gamitagama Lake. This area shows some nickel potential and that possibility accounts for thirty-eight claims located nearby.

Timber Harvesting

As previously mentioned, commercial lumbering has continued within the present boundaries of Lake Superior Park since the early 1900s. In those days, white pine sawlogs were sought in the Agawa Bay area; and, later, spruce pulpwood was cut both in that area, and around Mijinemungshing Lake. Yellow birch and hard maple provide the bulk of cut timber desired at this time, producing desirable veneer and sawlogs.

Today, two companies in Sault Ste. Marie hold timber licences on 505 of the 600 square mile area of the park. Together, they harvest as much as 10,000,000 foot board measure of veneer logs and sawlogs, and take 1,000 cords of pulpwood from roughly 3% of the total licenced area annually. These companies are Weyerhaeuser Ontario Ltd., and Weldwood of Canada Ltd. In addition, the Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd., in Sault Ste. Marie, holds a volume agreement that covers 18 townships in the vicinity of the park, 6 of which are within the park. Under the volume agreement, Abitibi claims first right of refusal on any spruce or balsam cut on these townships. Within the park itself, the cutting yields a maximum of 4,000 cords cut in any single year.

The Ministry of Natural Resources controls logging within the park by issuing yearly cutting approvals for each company. In these documents the Ministry specifies what species and volume may be cut, where the cutting will take place, and any other special conditions pertaining to cutting timber or its extraction from the bush. In addition, the Ministry takes responsibility for approving the location of all main access roads used for logging, and for setting their construction standards.

Within those areas approved for logging, the Ministry also accepts responsibility for identifying and protecting any landscape and vegetative features that exhibit either scientific or recreational value. Such features include canoe routes, hiking trails, scenic views, unique vegetation, etc. These are duly identified and protected, usually through a series of "no-cut" reserves. In other words, each proposed cutting area must be investigated before issuing the cutting approval, and reservations are established around the significant recreational features.

Generally, the park supports a mixed wood forest, dominated by hard maple and yellow birch. Together, these species exist in stands occupying over 60% of the park area and are present, although not dominant, in a high percentage of the remaining stands. Where these species are dominant (dominant here referring to the fact that a single species occupies the greatest percentage of all species in the stand) over 66% of them have attained an age of more than 120 years. Many have lived 150 years or longer, and are becoming increasingly decadent.

Hard maple and yellow birch make the park valuable to Weyerhaeuser and Weldwood. They cut hard maple for its sawlog value; they take yellow birch for both sawlogs and veneer, the latter being extremely valuable for its beautiful grain pattern and rich colour.

A brief summary of the three company operations follows:

1. Weyerhaeuser Ontario Limited
Weyerhaeuser Ontario Limited has operated in Lake Superior Park since 1963, acquiring its licence (174300) from Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Canada Limited. This licence accounts for one of the two licences held by the company in the Sault Ste. Marie area, and the wood from these licences, along with that purchased from private land, supply the company's mill complex at Sault Ste. Marie. This complex presently consists of a veneer mill, sawmill, planing mill, and flooring mill; it requires an annual raw material supply of 20.5 MM fbm of veneer and sawlogs.

The original licence for this area was granted in 1957 to the Guelph Plywood Company; they were unable to live

up to the terms and conditions of the licence. As a result, the licence was transferred in 1960 to Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Canada Limited, which operated the licence until its transfer to Weyerhaeuser in 1962. The licence was reissued in 1966 and will expire in 1975, although it provides for a nine-year renewal. This licence is important to Weyerhaeuser, not only because it represents a substantial portion (⅓) of the Company's annual requirements, but also because there are no comparable replacement volumes of wood available outside the park. Weyerhaeuser has stated that the loss of this licence would, in all probability, lead to the closing of the Weyerhaeuser mill complex at Sault Ste. Marie.

The timber management plan for the Weyerhaeuser licence calls for the utilization of the over mature timber during the 30 year period from 1960 - 1990. This is achieved through a selection cutting of the over mature trees which, on Weyerhaeuser's operation, amounts to the cutting of 5 - 8 trees per acre. By this method, the Company plans to return to those areas cut 20-30 years previously and to harvest the trees which have grown to maturity in the meantime.

2. Weldwood of Canada Limited

Weldwood of Canada Limited acquired its present licence (152400) in 1964, when it took over the former licencee, Hay and Company Limited, who had previously held the licence to this area since 1951. The present licence is a nine year licence which expires in 1972. However, there is a provision for a nine year renewal.

Licence 152400, a large licence with the majority of it located in the Sault Ste. Marie area, and licence 248800 (located east of the park), supplies Weldwood's veneer and sawmill complex located at Searchmont. The annual requirement for this complex is 11.5 MM fbm of veneer and sawlogs. A portion (annual average 10-15%) of which is available from the licence 152400 within Lake Superior Park.

The timber management Plan for the Weldwood licence (152400) calls for the utilization of the mature and over mature timber on the licence during the 10 year period from 1968-1978. This is achieved through a selection cut of 8-10 trees per acre, the products in this case being sawlogs and pulpwood.

Table 1
Weyerhaeuser Ontario Ltd.
Timber Harvesting in Lake Superior Provincial Park
Annual Cut (Maximum Allowable) 8500 Mfbm

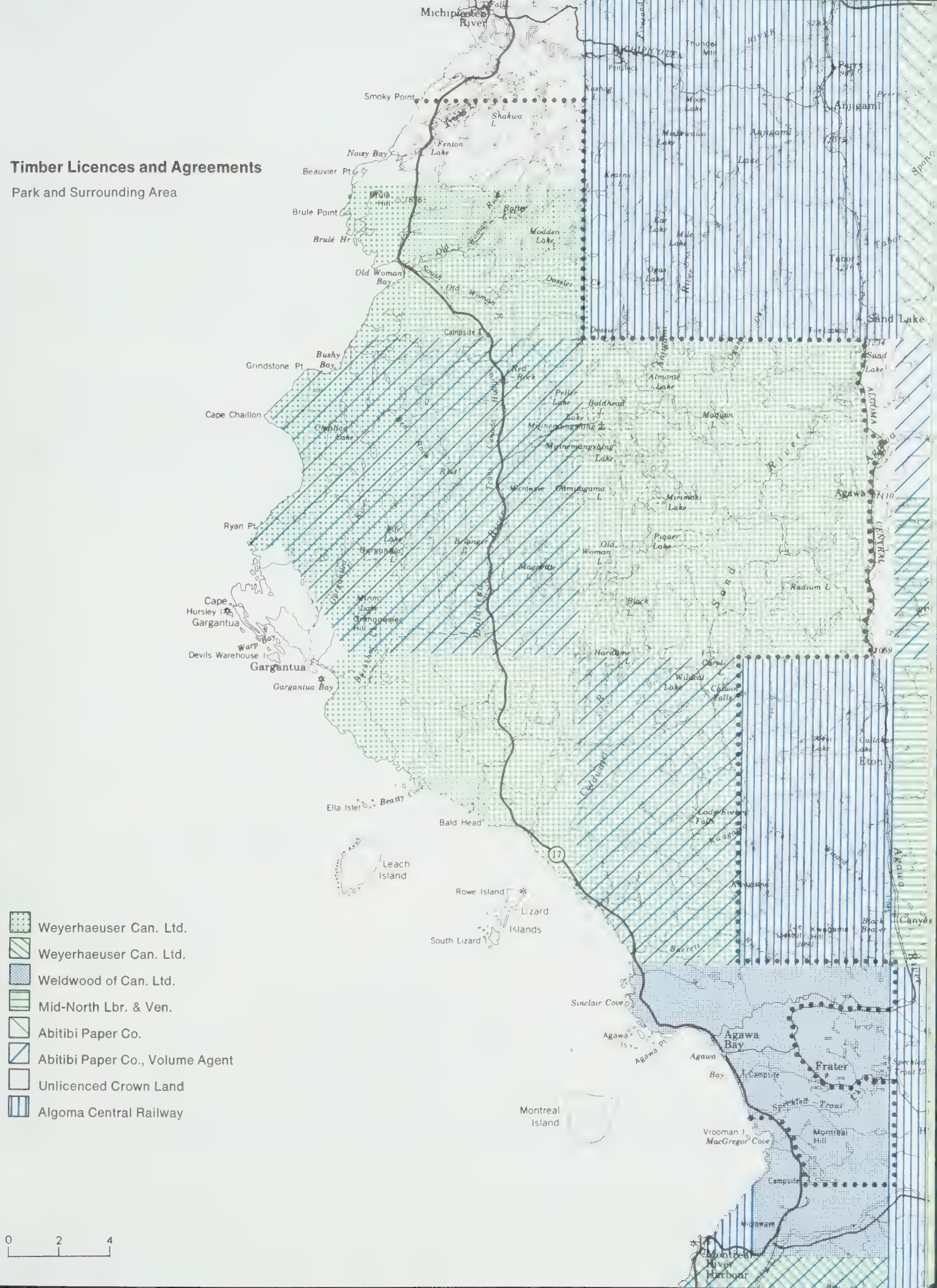
	Past Three Seasons (Average)	1971-72 Season (Planned)	Future Season (Average)
Annual Cut	3,850 Mfbm	6300 Mfbm	6300 Mfbm
Man-years Employment Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	88	144	144
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	151	245	245
Wages — Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	$ 690,800	$1,130,400	$1,130,400
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	1,174,400	1,921,700	1,921,700
Annual Stumpage Charges*	45,670	71,500	71,500
Annual Management Charges*	11,400	11,400	11,400

*Payable to the Crown

Table 2
Weldwood of Canada Ltd.
Timber Harvesting in Lake Superior Provincial Park
Annual Cut (Maximum Allowable) 1500 Mfbm/1000 Cords

	Past Three Seasons (Average)	1971-72 Season (Planned)	Future Season (Average)
Annual Cut	450 Mfbm		1500 Mfbm 1000 Cords
Man-years Employment Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	14		44
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	24		75
Wages — Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	$ 109,900		$ 345,000
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	186,800		587,000
Annual Stumpage Charges*	3,170		15,000
Annual Management Charges*	1,400	$1,400	$1,400

*Payable to the Crown.



Timber Licences and Agreements

Park and Surrounding Area

3. Abitibi Paper Company Limited

Abitibi Paper Limited has held cutting rights within the area now known as Lake Superior Provincial Park from as far back as 1911. At that time the six townships, where Abitibi presently has their volume agreement, were owned by the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and an agreement was signed between that company and the Lake Superior Paper Company Limited whereby the latter obtained the right to cut five species of wood on railway company lands — i.e. spruce balsam, hemlock, balm of Gilead and poplar. This agreement was assigned to the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited in 1928 and remained in force until 1940.

At that time, the six townships within the area of Lake Superior Park were returned to the Province of Ontario by the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co. However, the railway retained the ownership of the five species previously mentioned and the cutting agreement remained in force. Abitibi thus retained the cutting rights to the five species up until 1969. In 1969 the Province regained the ownership of the five species in question and in 1970 signed a volume agreement with Abitibi that included the six reverted townships for the cutting rights to spruce and balsam. The agreement is for a twenty year period from 1970 to 1990 with a provision for a twenty year renewal to 2010.

The volume agreement allows for the cutting of 30,000 cords of spruce and balsam pulpwood per year over the entire volume agreement area, a total of 18 townships including the 6 reverted townships within the park. For that part of the volume agreement within the park, the Ministry has restricted the annual cut to 4,000 cords of spruce and balsam, this volume being cut by an independent licencee. Although this constitutes less than 10% of the requirements of the Abitibi pulp mill at Sault Ste. Marie, its significance relates to its location and proximity to that mill.

Within the park, cutting is generally restricted to those areas already cut over by Weyehaeuser, although cut stands with high spruce content are also being taken. Cutting is again of the selection type with spruce and balsam being the only species taken. The cutting, both within the park and on the entire volume agreement area, is being done on a sustained yield basis.

The total timber harvesting activity within the park and economic value of the operation is summarized in Table 4.

Table 3
Abitibi Paper Company Ltd.
Timber Harvesting in Lake Superior Provincial Park
Annual Cut (Maximum Allowable) 4000 Cords

	Past Three Seasons (Average)	1971-72 Season (Planned)	Future Season (Average)
Annual Cut	1614 Cords	2000 Cords	2500 Cords
Man-years Employment Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	16	20	24
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	22	34	41
Wages — Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	$125,600	$157,000	$188,400
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	213,500	266,900	320,300
Annual Stumpage Charges*	4,490	5,040	6,300
Annual Management Charges*	700	700	700

*Payable to the Crown.

Table 4
Summary of
Timber Harvesting in Lake Superior Provincial Park
Annual Cut (Maximum Allowable) 10,000 Mfbm/5,000 Cords

	Past Three Seasons (Average)	1971-72 Season (Planned)	Future Season (Average)
Annual Cut	4300 Mfbm 1614 Cords	6750 Mfbm 2000 Cords	7800 Mfbm 3500 Cords
Man-years Employment Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	118	164	212
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	197	277	361
Wages — Annually:			
a. Bush and Mill (Local)	$ 926,300	$1,287,400	$1,663,800
b. Supporting Industries (Prov.)	1,574,700	2,188,600	2,829,000
Annual Stumpage Charges*	53,330	76,540	92,800
Annual Management Charges*	13,500	13,500	13,500

*Payable to the Crown.

Silvicultural Activities

The department initiated a silvicultural program in Lake Superior Provincial Park in 1963. A variety of silvicultural projects have been carried out to date to regenerate certain areas where timber harvesting has occurred. The methods employed are as follows: tree planting, hand seeding, and site preparation for natural seeding. Over 5,000 acres have been treated to date representing an expenditure of approximately $144,000.

Trapping

Trapping is now permitted throughout Lake Superior Park subject to the regulations made under the Game and Fish Act. At present, there are fourteen registered traplines covering the entire park with an average size of thirty-eight square miles per trapline area. Statistics for the 1968-69 and 1969-70 seasons are as follows:

Major Species	1968-1969 No. of Pelts Taken	1969-1970 No. of Pelts Taken	Total
Beaver	69	90	159
Mink	56	43	99
Marten	383	350	733

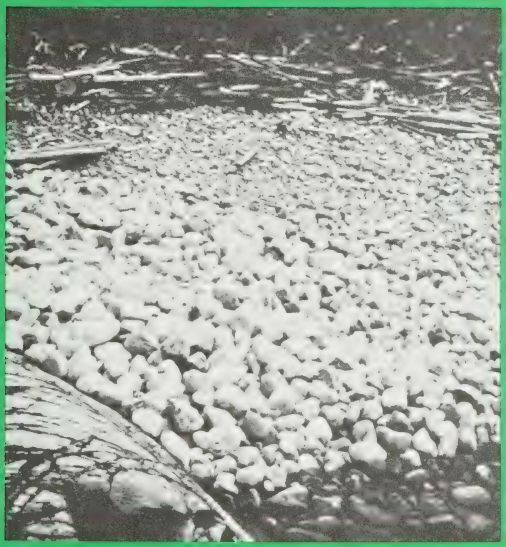
From the statistics it will be seen that beaver and marten are the major fur-bearers within the park. Marten are a cyclic species and indications of their population are taken from trappers' returns. Beaver are a more stable species and aerial surveys indicate that there are roughly 1.0 active colonies per square mile within the park as compared to 1.6 active colonies per square mile over the rest of the District.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing within the park is confined to the one mile perpendicular distance from the Lake Superior coastline that is in park jurisdiction. The main species taken are lake trout and whitefish — the former being taken on a strict quota basis, and the latter having no quota. Up to fifteen fishermen may be active in the park waters over the course of one year since nets are set along the shoreline in close proximity to food sources. To date, no conflict between the commercial fishermen and the sports fishermen in these waters has been reported.

Part 5

Recreational Opportunities



Lake Superior Park now provides those activities that are common to most of our provincial parks, that is, organized camping, swimming, sunbathing, and nature interpretation. Developed recreation areas are highway oriented and tend to cater to the overnight car camper rather than attempting to provide opportunities for recreation which would encourage people to use the park for longer periods of time (e.g. canoeing, wilderness camping, etc.). Some use is made of the park interior; however factilities are not provided, opportunities have not been fully developed, and the park has not been publicized.

Existing Development

1. Organized Camping
The three organized campgrounds in Lake Superior Park are at Crescent Lake, Agawa Bay and Rabbit Blanket Lake. All have a variety of tent and/or trailer sites along with standard facilities. In addition, each offers access to water, beach and scenic viewing opportunities.

2. Day Use Areas
The three major day use areas within Lake Superior Park are located at the mouth of the Sand River, at Katherine Cove, and at Old Woman Bay. The main activity of all three is picnicking. Katherine Cove and Old Woman Bay both have excellent beaches. However, due to the continually cold water of Lake Superior, swimming is usually forsaken in lieu of sunbathing. Viewing and general exploring are also popular at these areas and are usually carried out in conjunction with the picnicking activity.

3. Pictograph Site
The Indian pictograph site near Agawa Bay represents one of the most significant finds of native Indian history in the Lake Superior area. Although the existence of the pictographs had been suspected as early as 1851, it was not until 1958 that their actual location was discovered. Since then an access road, trail, catwalk and historical display board have been provided and thousands of people view the site each year. The pictographs consist of thirty-seven hand-painted, cliff-face drawings, which depict the crossing of Lake Superior by the Ojibway Indians from the area of Michigan's Porcupine Mountain State Park to the Agawa Bay area, a voyage of some 350 miles.

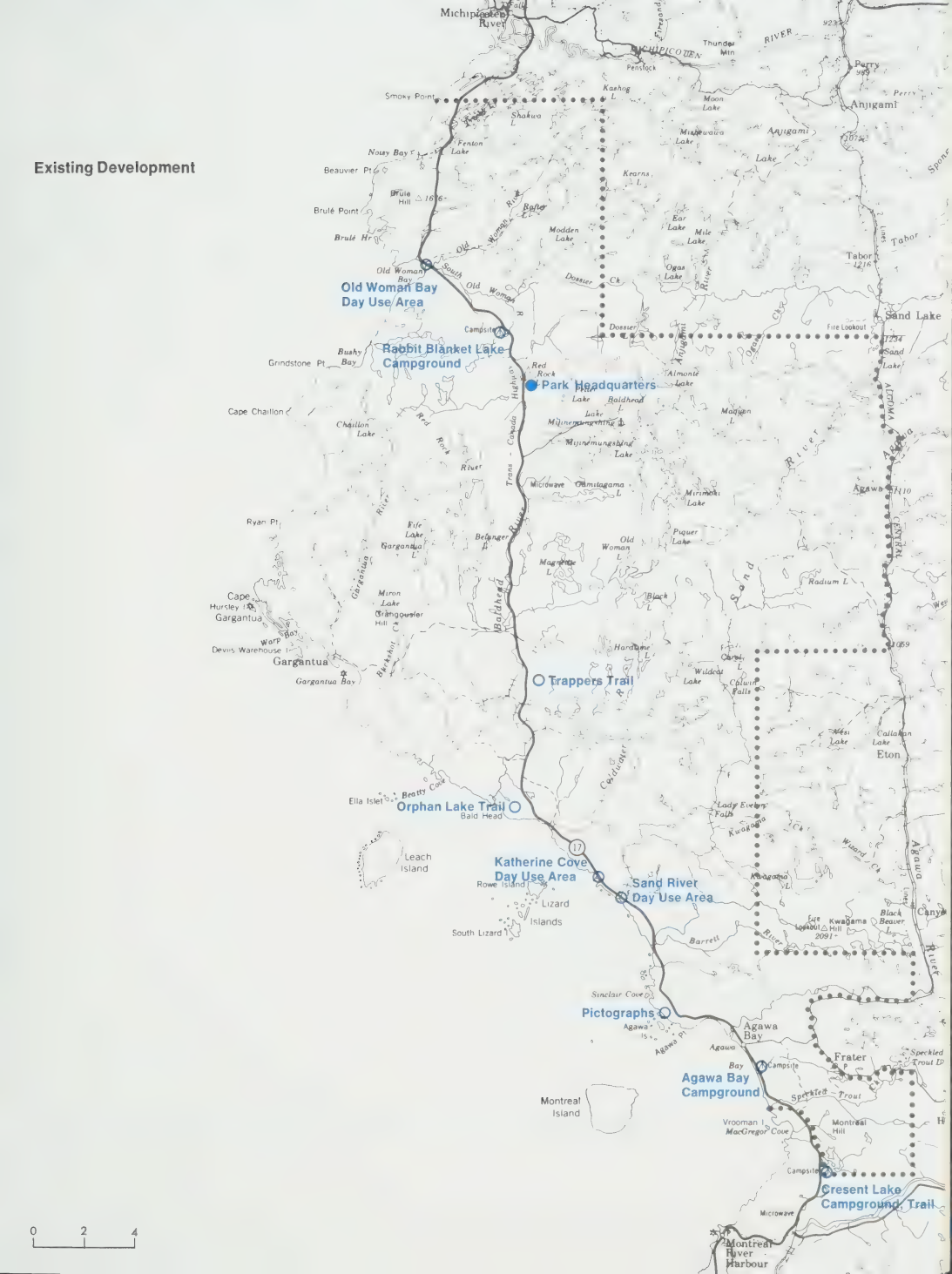
4. Agawa Bay Lookout
This is the only developed lookout point in the park and is located on Highway No. 17, 9.0 miles north of the southern boundary. The development consists solely of a car parking area commanding an excellent view of Lake Superior and the immediate coastline.

5. Nature Trails
There are five established nature trails in Lake Superior Park, all of which are tied in to the park interpretive programme. Each trail provides typical examples of park flora and fauna, waterfalls, historic sites, forest succession, etc.

Visitor Use

Table 5

Year	Camper Days	Visitors
1970	57,792	121,434
1969	43,260	111,684
1968	35,727	147,699
1967	37,892	145,127


Existing Development
Old Woman Bay Day Use Area
Rabbit Blanket Lake Campground
Park Headquarters
Trappers Trail
Orphan Lake Trail
Katherine Cove Day Use Area
Sand River Day Use Area
Pictographs
Agawa Bay Campground
Cresent Lake Campground Trail
Michipicoten River
Old Woman Bay
Campsite
Grindstone Pt
Cape Chaillon
Ryan Pt
Cape Hursley
Gargantua
Devils Warehouse I
Gargantua Bay
Ella Islet
Beatty Cove
Bald Head
Leach Island
Rowe Island
Lizard Islands
South Lizard I
Sinclair Cove
Agawa Is
Agawa Bay
Montreal Island
Vrooman I
MacGregor Cove
Montreal Hill
Montreal River Harbour
Microwave
Fire Lookout
Penstock
Thunder Mtn
Perry
Anjigami
Tabor
Sand Lake
Eton
Frater
Speckled Trout
Black Beaver
Canyon
Kwagama Hill
Lady Evelyn Falls
Callahan Lake
Radium L
Wildcat Lake
Calvin Falls
Almonte Lake
Baldhead L
Magpie
Old Woman L
Piquer Lake
Mirimichi Lake
Camitagama L
Belanger R
Baldhead R
Gargantua R
Miron Lake
Grainger Hill
Fife Lake
Gargantua L
Red Rock River
Trans - Canada Highway
Agawa River
Grand R
Kwagama L
Wizard Ck
Barrett River
Caribou Ck
Dossier Ck
Organ River
Agawa
0
2
4

Canoe Routes

When discussing canoe routes it must be realized that Lake Superior Park is not the same type of country as Algonquin or Quetico. Lake Superior Park does not have the numerous lake and river chains which exist in those parks; it does not have the large open lakes, close together for easy canoeing; and it does not have the potential for a variety of circle routes which are available both in Algonquin and Quetico.

What Lake Superior Park does have is a type of wilderness canoeing that is perhaps unique in the Provincial Parks of Ontario. The park is dotted with a series of small lakes and rivers, some of which are interconnected, but many of which are isolated one from the other by the rugged hills of the park interior. As access to the interior of the park is limited, the park continues to offer the canoeist a combination of wilderness canoeing and camping, excellent fishing and scenery which is unsurpassed by any other of its type in Ontario's Provincial Parks.

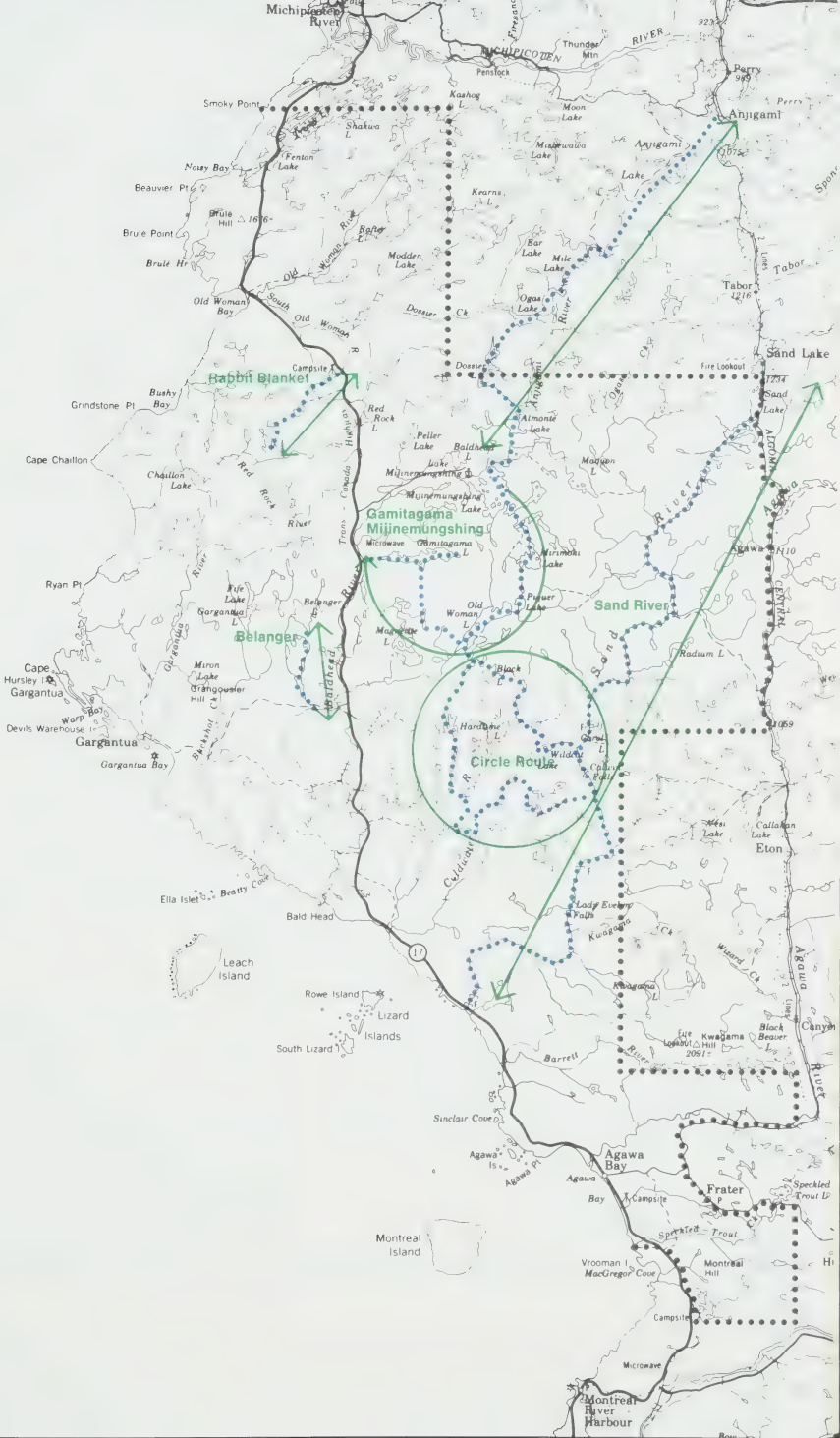
Essentially, the park can be divided into two sections for canoeing, each of which is somewhat different than the other. The north central and easterly portion of the park is where the popular "tripping" routes are located. Here campsites have been cleared, portages have been cut, and the routes are reasonably well used. The most popular route in the park is the Sand River, a thirty-five mile, four day river trip, which winds down the eastern side of the park. Four additional routes are located in this section, the longest two being the Gamitagama Lake - Mijinemungshing Lake route, and the Mijinemungshing - Anjigami Lake route. These are fifteen and twenty miles in length respectively and each requires three days for completion. The remaining two, the Rabbit Blanket Lake route and the Slievert Lake - Belanger Lake route, are short one to two day trips, neither of which is more than eight miles in length.

In the south central section of the park, however a different type of experience awaits the canoeist. This section of the park is for the ardent fisherman and it has not been developed to the same degree as the rest of the park. The Circle Route is located here, a series of small lakes connected by long portages, with a variety of "tripping" opportunities being available. The route itself is some twenty-five miles in length, with four days being required for its completion.

Table 6
Canoe Routes — Lake Superior Park

	Length of Route (Miles)	Time Required for Trip (Days)	No. of Portages	Length of Portage (Miles)	Ratio-Miles Portage: Miles Canoe Route
Gamitagama-Mijinemungshing	15	3	9	2.9	1:5
Mijinemungshing-Anjigami	20	3	7	3.4	1:6
Gamitagama-Anjigami	36	6	16	6.3	1:5
Rabbit Blanket	35	4	27	4.8	1:7
Sand River	4	2	3	1.5	1:3
Slievert-Belanger	4	2	4	1.0	1:4
Circle Route	23	6	33	10.2	1:2

Canoe Routes



Sport Fishing

In general, Lake Superier Provincial Park may be said to be a brook trout fishery, with the streams and rivers being the most heavily fished waters. Brook trout are common here year round, while rainbow trout may be taken in the spring from all the creeks and rivers which flow into Lake Superior. Lake trout are common to Lake Superior and a few of the larger inland lakes, the species being native to some and having been introduced in others.

Northern pike are common to some of the large lakes in the northern end of the park and, due to a stocking programme, yellow pickerel are also present. Splake have also been introduced to two lakes and the initial catches appear to reflect a successful adaptation by the species to the lakes in question. No recent introductions of non-native species have been carried out.

It should be noted that a stocking programme is carried out in the park especially for brook trout. In 1970, 13,000 yearling brook trout were planted in the park in lakes immediately accessible from Highway No. 17. In some years this figure is as high as 60,000 (30,000 yearlings and 30,000 fingerlings).

To date, most fishermen are successful in taking fish in the various lakes and rivers within the park. The existing information regarding the fishing resources is far from complete; however, it is being continually improved upon through an active lake survey programme.

The fishing within the park boundaries is controlled through The Ontario Fishery Regulations. No special seasons are in effect within the park boundaries and no special licences (other than the normal fishing licences) are required.

Hunting

Moose hunting has been permitted in the park since 1961 for a short, one month season (October), and aerial counts are being used to determine population trends in the species. An average of fifty animals per year is being harvested by hunters and the population is remaining at 0.3 moose per square mile. While this may appear low, it should be recognized that the tolerant hardwood forests of the park are not conducive to a high moose population. No other hunting is permitted within the park.

Table 7
Moose Hunt Statistics (1969) Lake Superior Provincial Park

1.	Hunters in Park	Total Kill	Hunter Success
Residents	98	30	31%
Non-Residents	42	20	48%
Total	140	50	36%

2. Revenue	Licences	*Export Permits	Other Expenditures (Average)	Total
	98 @ $15		98 @ $150	
Residents	$1470	—	$14700	$16170
	42 @ $125	20 @ $15	42 @ $200	
Non-Residents	$5250	$300	$ 8400	$13950
Total	$6720	$300	$23100	$30120

* Export Permit revenue included although export permits not in use until 1970.

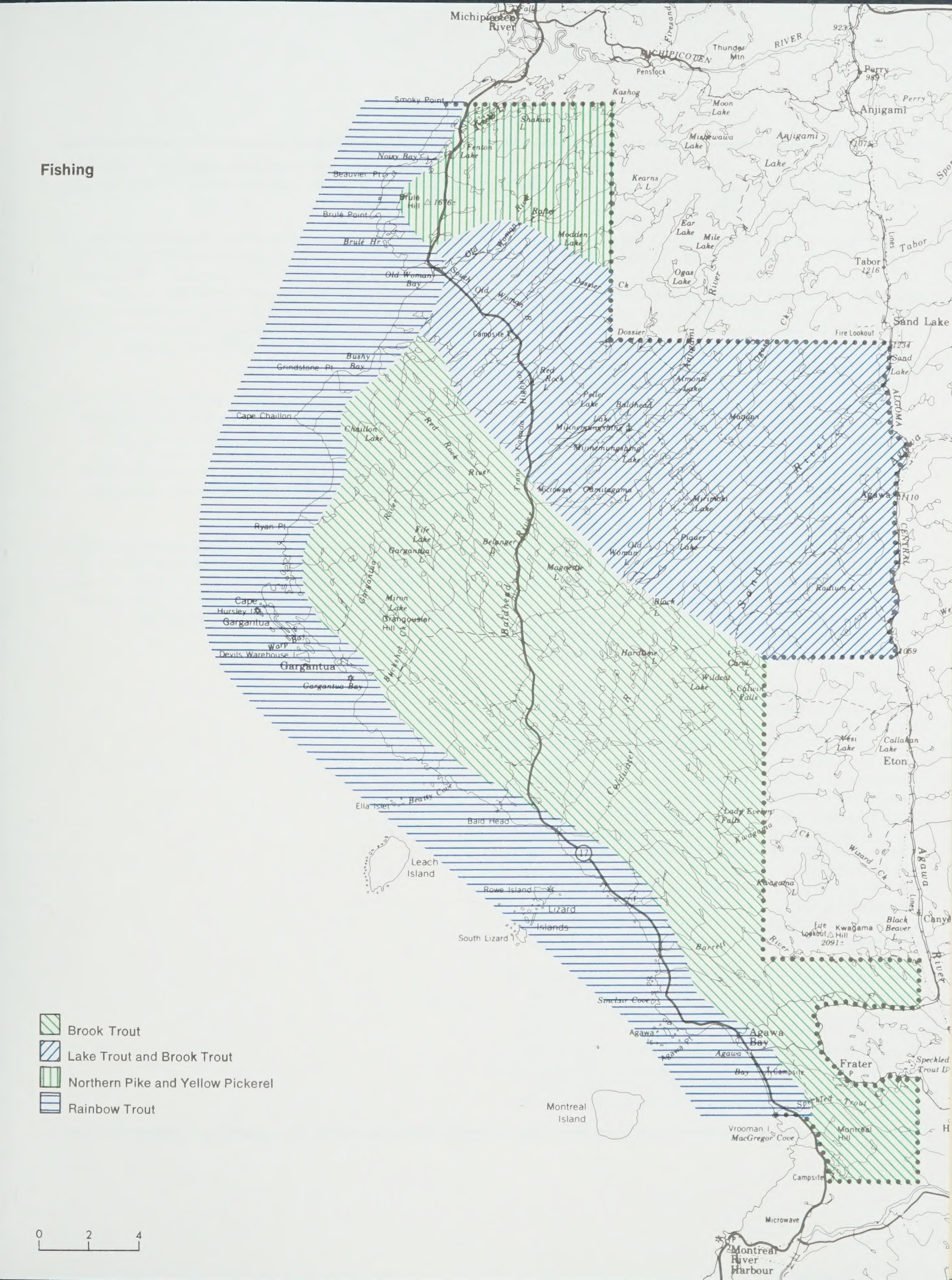
Recreation Capability

The term "recreation" may be defined as "activity in which individuals engage during leisure time, the motivation being personal satisfaction or pleasure derived before, during, and after participation". Recreation capability within Lake Superior Park, then, refers to the natural capability of the land within the park for use for any one or more recreational activities.

Within the park, recreation capability has been determined through the use of the Canada Land Inventory. This inventory indicates the comparative levels of recreation capability; the type of recreation to which land is best suited, and identifies features that possess outstanding or unique recreational values. For this inventory, the park has been broken into a number of land units, each of which is ranked on a 1 - 7 class rating scale for recreation capability.

Once the areas of various capability have been identified, there remains the determination of those activities which are best suited to each area. In some instance this is easily done, as an area may be ranked specifically for an activity (e.g. scenic viewing); however, it is more difficult in others where the matching of activities to an area must be done. An example of this is where an area is ranked on the variety of topographic patterns. Here specific activities, such as hiking and cross country skiing, have to be related to the area on the basis of both rank and the location of specific recreation features (e.g. waterfalls). Within the park as a whole, then, it is important to determine the specific location of the various recreation fea-

Fishing



Brook Trout
Lake Trout and Brook Trout
Northern Pike and Yellow Pickerel
Rainbow Trout
0
2
4
Michipicoten River
Smoky Point
Noisy Bay
Beauvier Pt
Brule Point
Brule Hr
Old Woman Bay
Grindstone Pt
Bushy Bay
Cape Chaillon
Ryan Pt
Cape Gargantua
Hursley I
Devils Warehouse I
Gargantua
Gargantua Bay
Ella Islet
Beatty Cove
Bald Head
Leach Island
Rowe Island
Lizard Islands
South Lizard
Sinclair Cove
Agawa Bay
Montreal Island
Vrooman I
MacGregor Cove
Montreal River Harbour
Frater
Eton
Sand Lake
Anjigami
Tabor
Perry
Campsite
Microwave
Fire Lookout
17

tures. This has been done and will be used with the capability data in the location and development of specific recreational activities within the park.

Within the park itself, the capability units are initially divided into two groups — shoreland units and upland units. The shoreland units, both on the coastline and on the interior lakes, are generally ranked for bathing and lodging, and as such are related to those activities now found at the organized campgrounds. Excellent sand beaches are located along the coast (e.g. Warp Bay, Gargantua Harbour, and Coldwater River mouth) and are highly compatible to such activities as sunbathing, picknicking, etcetera. Inland, the highest capability shoreland units are found on the large lakes such as Mijinemungshing, Old Woman, and Gamitagama. Here the major activities appear to be camping and associated fishing, although access to the surrounding upland can also be provided.

It is in the upland units that there appears to be room for a greater variety of recreational activities than is now available. Because of the nature of these units and of the recreational features, it appears that such activities as hiking, cross-country skiing, nature and scientific study could easily be developed. In addition, walking trails, riding trails, or scenic drives could be incorporated to provide viewing opportunities and quiet recreation.

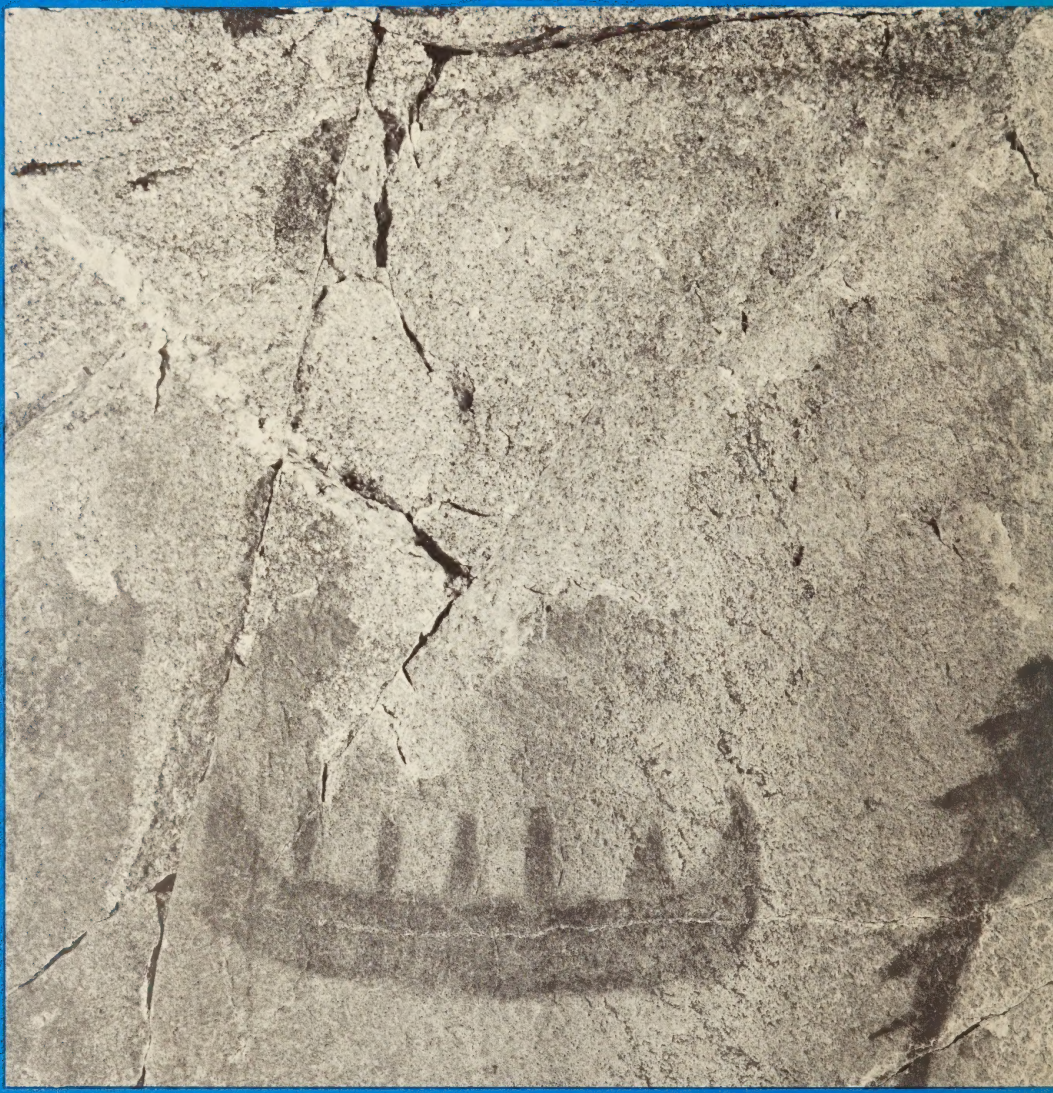
For example, it would appear that the variety of topographic systems and the flora within the park offer excellent opportunities for hiking. The identification of such features as waterfalls, gorges and high bluffs, enables trail location to be planned to include as wide a variety of such features as possible. A number of scenic waterfalls have been located within the park, with Agawa Falls (85′ high) on the Agawa River, and Bushy Bay Falls (100') on the Lake Superior coastline being two outstanding examples. The bluffs on the Agawa River (over 900′ high), and near Foam Lake (600' high), also offer excellent opportunities for hiking and viewing while the variety of topographic patterns (e.g. the Kame and Kettle topography in the Gargantua — Gravel — Surf Lake area) make a number of different routes over varying terrains quite feasible.

Viewing and nature study have already been mentioned, however, it would appear that both of these activities could be considerably expanded within the park. Viewpoints for aesthetic appreciation are not readily accessible within the park, although many (e.g. south of the Sand River, north of Old Woman Lake, and Brulé Hill) have been identified. These are essentially for "total landscape" viewing. Viewpoints for the purpose of viewing specific recreation features (e.g. waterfalls, cobble beach patterns, and wildlife areas) are either available or capable of development.

Scientifically, the shoreline offers a wealth of information such as the arctic plant communities at Old Woman Bay, and the sand dune formation at the mouth of the Sand River. Inland features such as the bog and wetland development in the Mijinemungshing Lake area and the preglacial drainage areas between the Sand and Agawa Rivers offer excellent opportunities for a variety of scientific studies.

Historically, the Lake Superior coastline appears to be of greatest interest. The pictographs at Agawa Bay offer evidence of early Indian activity, and the mysterious Pukaskwa Pits, located at varying intervals along the coastline, stir the imagination as to the past activities connected with these apparently man-made cobble formations.

These, then, are some examples of the types of activities which could be considered for development within the park. Other potential also exists (e.g. snowshoeing and cross-country skiing); however at this time all of these activities are only in a stage of consideration.



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